FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZHIVKOV, LEADERS VOTE IN ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

AU081332 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Today millions of working people are marching toward the polling stations in a bright, holiday atmosphere, in order to exercise their constitutional right to take part in the country's government. Freely and spontaneously, Communists, National Agrarian Union members, and our entire people are again bearing witness to their steady unity and deep faith in the cause of the party and socialism, as well as their determination to implement the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, voted at the 25th polling station of the April Quarter in Sofia's Dimitrov District. The working people of the district greeted their candidate for national representative in the Ninth National Assembly with exceptional cordiality and warmth and much love and respect. Accompanied by the stormy applause of the citizens present at the polling station, candidates for people's councilors, and veterans of the party's revolutionary struggles, Comrade Todor Zhivkov cast his ballot and expressed his wish for new successes in the socioeconomic development of Sofia's Dimitrov District. Afterwards Comrade Todor Zhivkov was once again among his constituency, taking part in the public celebration at the April Quarter of Sofia City.

The following comrades also voted at their polling stations throughout the country: Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Chudomir Alexandrov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, Kiril Zarev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES CONSTITUENTS IN DIMITROV RAYON

AU061552 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1358 GMT on 6 June carries a 72 minutes live report from the Sofia "Lyudmila Zhivkova" People's Palace of Culture, during which Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, addresses his constituents from the Sofia "Dimitrov" Rayon as a candidate for deputy to the Ninth National Assembly.

At 1400 GMT Todor Zhivkov enters the hall greeted by applause and chants. "Other party and state leaders" accompany Zhivkov, the announcer says. The meeting is opened by Aleksandur Emilov, secretary of the Dimitrov Rayon BCP committee, who makes a few remarks on the elections and on the importance of Zhivkov's candidacy in the "Dimitrov" Rayon. He also deals with the upsurge of the "Dimitrov" Rayon under the socialist system and in recent years.

After speeches by rayon members, the floor is given to Todor Zhivkov. He is greeted with applause and chants. Zhivkov begins by praising the achievements of the working people and the work of the election campaign, as well as the "Dimitrov" Rayon population, which used to be a fortress of proletarian struggle in the past and which today is a prosperous district of the city. Zhivkov expresses his pride and gratitude at being selected as a candidate for this district. Zhivkov then speaks of the plans mapped out for the further development of the "Dimitrov" Rayon during the forthcoming mandate of the National Assembly.

Zhivkov further deals with the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the importance of implementing the tasks mapped out by the congress. He speaks about technical progress and the further improvement of production quality. He urges a steadfast advance along the path of this progress. Zhivkov praises the achievements of the party in the past and in the present. Zhivkov speaks about the social policy and on the advantages of socialist democracy.

He deals with material incentives and with the care for young people, their cultural and physical development.

Zhivkov urges the workers collectives to guarantee the "competitive qualities" of Bulgarian production on the international market. He speaks of the importance of struggle against shortcomings and "distortions" in discipline and work. He calls for "an honest dialogue, which can sometimes be unpleasant," as regards shortcomings. All manifetations of "outward show" [paradnost] must be eliminated, he states.

On foreign policy, Zhivkov blames the "aggressive, imperialist circles" for the exacerbated world situation. He askes "Where is Bulgaria's place" in this alarming world? Bugaria is in favor of dialogue and peace, he says. He reiterates Bulgaria's loyalty to the Warsaw Pact and support for the USSR peace proposals and for Gorbachev's recent statements on disarmament in states. Zhivkov, further mentions Bulgaria's relations with developing and capitalist states. He points out the importance of Balkan relations and expresses hope that the attempts to sow disagreement among Balkan states will be foiled.

Zhivkov makes a few more remarks praising the Bulgarian people and their willingness to vote for the Fatherland Front candidates. He urges his constituents to vote for the Fatherland Front, ending his speech. His speech is followed by stormy applause and chants of "BCP, BCP!"

Following Zhivkov's speech District BCP Committee Secretary Emilov expresses gratitude to Zhivkov for his speech and pledges that all citizens of the "Dimitrov" Rayon will vote for him.

The announcer then lists the following leaders as being present at the meeting: Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, Kiril Zarev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov.

CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS LEADERS

Meeting With Zhivkov, Atanasov

AU061403 Sofia BTA in English 1256 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 6 (BTA) -- Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr. Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, who is paying a friendly visit to this country. The meeting exchanged opinions on the most topical issues of socialist construction, of bilateral relations and of the international situation.

The two sides stressed the importance of the recently held congresses of the Bulgarian Communist Party and of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in the further accelerated development of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia on the road to combining the advantages of the socialist social system with the achievement of the modern technc-secientific revolution.

The resolution of new tasks requires new approaches both in each of the fraternal countries and in their interaction on a bilateral and multilateral basis. In this connection a high assessment was given to Bulgaro-Czechoslovak cooperation in various spheres and the conviction was expressed that its development and perfection will continue, which is of mutual interest.

The two sides confirmed the readiness of the two countries to continue to contribute to enhancing the power and cohesion of the fraternal socialist community as a decisive factor for guaranteeing peace and security in the present complicated and tense international situation [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1300 GMT on 6 June notes that: "Petur Mladenov; member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, also took part in the meeting."]

Immediately after the meeting Mr. Todor Zhivkov presented the "People's Republic of Bulgaria" -- First Grade Order to Mr. Bohuslav Chnoupek. It has been conferred to him for promoting and deepening the friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia and on the occasion of his 60th birthday anniversary. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1300 GMT on 6 June, adds: "The ceremony was attended by Comrades Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, and Andrey Lukanov, and other officials."]

Today Mr. Bohuslav Chnoupek was received by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The meeting made a review of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia and expressed the mutual readiness for its further promotion in the spirit of the coordinated economic and techno-scientific course of the CMEA member countries. In the current five-year period it has been provided for the economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia to increase by 40 percent.

Dinner for Chnoupek

AU062000 Bulgaria Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, this evening gave an official dinner in the "Vitosha-New Otani" luxury hotel in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek, the minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslvakia. Comrades Milko Balev and Andrey Lukanov attended the dinner.

Dinner Remarks

LD062219 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] A gala dinner was given in Sofia tonight in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, at which Petur Mladenov and Bohuslav Chnoupek, the respective Bulgarian and Czechoslovak foreign ministers made speeches.

The Bulgarian representative stated in his speech that Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit is taking place following the congresses of both fraternal parties, the CPCZ and the BCP which set out new policy aims for perfecting socialism and building it up in a more dynamic way. He went on to recall the dynamic development of contacts between both countries in all areas, which in the stage of building an advanced socialist society in both countries is assuming new dimensions. The impetus to this is given by both communist parties and in particular, their leading representatives, Gustav Husak and Todor Zhivkov. Meetings and agreements between them are of key importance for the further intensification and enrichment of relations between both countries.

When assessing the international situation and the cause of it becoming more complicated, Petur Mladenov said that the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva had brought hopes of positive changes. Endeavors to spread nuclear armament into space, the continuation of nuclear tests, the anti-Soviet and anti-socialist campaign in connection with the accident at Chernobyl -- all this shows that there exist Western circles that apparently do not wish to take into account the requirements of time and the aspirations of nations.

He stressed that Bulgaria, along with other socialist countries, unequivocally supports the constructive initiatives and proposals put forward by the Soviet Union for radical improvement of the international situation. The endeavor and activity of the fraternal socialist countries is the key factor in averting nuclear catastrophe. This is tellingly borne out by the Sofia declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states. The forthcoming meeting of this committee will be yet another confirmation of the consistent and active stand on the fundamental problems of the present. In conclusion he voiced the conviction that Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit will contribute to the further development and intensification of mutual relations and will be a contribution to the common struggle being waged by the Warsaw Pact member-states for the victory of peace and socialism.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said in his speech at the dinner, that during the current comradely, frank, and highly constructive talks it is possible to state with satisfaction that the balance sheet of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations is very positive at all levels and in all spheres. It shows that the persistent strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist joint action of the communist parties of both countries, their central committees, and their general secretaries, Gustav Husak and Todor Zhivkov, forms their core. In particular, the conclusions from their working meeting in Bratislava in July 1984 and those reached. In the course of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Sofia last year set out new tasks and possibilities for the further intensification of friendly relations. Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to stress that relations between countries in the economic sphere are developing in an unprecedented way and he recalled the importance of cooperation and specialization in production. He said that during his talks with Petur Mladenov a total identity of views was confirmed on all questions of the current, complicated international situation. We attach prime importance to further strengthening of the unity of the socialist countries and to intensifying the coordination of the foreign political course of action within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, which was worked out at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Sofia and during other meetings, including the meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw, declared Bohuslav Chnoupek.

He stressed that the current tension in international relations, which springs from the egoistic interests of imperialism's military-industrial complex, has provoked the need or an ever greater degree of unity and capacity for action. He stressed the resolve to do the utmost to contribute to the joint peace offensive of socialism with the aim of achieving an enduring peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. As he continued saying, we are working to build the foundations of a comprehensive system of international security and to totally eliminate all arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons in the spirit of the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union on 15 January this year, and in the first place, of the U.S. and Soviet medium missiles in the European zone.

Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to voice the conviction that even in the current complicated period in international relations when the United States is preparing to militarize space, when decisions are being made about the dangerous chemicalization of the NATO arsenal, and when the White House declares that the United States will no longer observe the SALT provisions, there is no place for the psychology of helpless pessimism and fatalism forced on mankind by the policy of the reactionary circles.

The Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs highly praised the Soviet peace proposals and voiced the desire that further Soviet-American summit meetings result in concrete agreements in the interest of averting nuclear catastrophe. With regard to relations between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed in particular to the dynamic development of their economic relations and voiced the conviction that his visit to Bulgaria will contribute to an even more significant dynamic development of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian cooperation.

Return to CSSR

AU071956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, paid a visit to Plovdiv. He and the officials accompanying him were acquainted with the "Georgi Dimitrov" scientific-production complex, and later toured the [words indistinct] architectural complex. Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee, gave a luncheon in the guest's honor, which was attended by Comrade Petur Mladenov and okrug leaders.

Before leaving for the CSSR, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek spoke to journalists, expressing his satisfaction with the constructive talks held between the two sides and with his meetings with Bulgarian party and state leaders. At Plovdiv airport he was seen off by Comrade Petur Mladenov, responsible workers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the ambassadors of the two countries.

PZPR SECRETARY EVALUATES JOINT COOPERATION

AU041837 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 May 86 p 4

[Excerpts] Tadeusz Porebski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, recently paid a visit to our country. He stated the following in an interview with a RABOTNICHESKO DELO representative:

A few years ago Poland was subjected to an economic, ideological and propagandistic imperialist aggression. Nevertheless, reaction's intentions were brought to failure when we once again felt the strength and importance of the unity and cohesion of our socialist camp. This is the necessary factor guaranteeing the peaceful atmosphere and development of our countries, as well as the preservation of world peace.

Hence our aspiration to prevent the threat of war, the danger of which is light-heartedly intensified by American politicians and warmongers. Hence our comprehensive support for the USSR initiatives in the sector of disarmament, as well as for all efforts by the fraternal countries to consolidate peace and understanding among peoples in the spirit of the declaration issued by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact member-countries held in Sofia. This is why we fully support the initiative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, which is similar to the proposal about central Europe submitted by Poland. The recent Bulgarian-Romanian declaration-appeal for the establishment of a chemical-weapons-free zone in the Balkans, as well as Comrade Todor Zhivkov's proposal launched at the 13th BCP Congress on signing an agreement for ecological defense in this represent essential contributions to these efforts. These beautiful Balkans fully deserve such proposals; we must hope that the success of the project will spread this idea all over Europe.

Here in Bulgaria, precisely at the center of the Balkans, the ancient traditions of Polish-Bulgarian relations -- which have lasted throughout a millenium -- are particularly alive. Always, even in the most difficult periods of history, our relations have been friendly and we were often brothers-in-arms in the struggle for freedom, which both our peoples cherish so much. Today, we are again struggling together for the cause of peace and, as in the past, we are extending our hands to each other from both ends of Europe, as brothers in the joint work to construct a just, social system -- the system of socialism.

TODOROV ARTICLE STRESSES IMPACT OF ELECTIONS

AU271122 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 22 April carries on pages 1 and 2, a 2,000-word article by Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, entitled: "Celebration of Socialist Democracy," which is devoted to the forthcoming elections for the ninth national Assembly scheduled for 8 June. Stanko Todorov's article is divided into three parts and opens with the following introductory paragraph:

"Elections for the Ninth National Assembly, for people's councils and mayors, as well as for people's councilors in the mayors' offices and for jurors in okrug and rayon courts of justice, will be held on 8 June 1986. This forthcoming event in our political life will exert an impact on our country's and people's development along the path mapped out by the 13th BCP Congress."

In the first part of his article Todorov deals with Bulgarian achievements during the period following the BCP Central Committee April Plenum, which encompasses 30 years of socialist development. He cites statistical data on the country's economic upsurge and also mentions the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, which he describes as "fruitful, despite the difficulties stemming not only for the complexity of the problems we had to cope with, but also from our own mistakes and shortcomings." After providing further statistical data on plan fulfillment during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, Stanko Todorov points out as follows: "All these achievements, however, do not represent a final limit, nor a reason for complacency. As regards housing problems, we are still lagging behind. We have to accomplish a great deal in improving the standards of the social sphere in comformity with the requirements of mature socialism."

In part two of his article Todorov deals with the activities of the National Assembly since the election of the Eighth National Assembly in June 1981. He describes the contribution of the National Assembly to the implementation of economic and social tasks. Todorov states in this context: "The Government and the Fatherland Front National Council asserted the activities of the National Assembly in implementing the assignments of the constituents. Not all assignments could be fulfilled, not because of a lack of goodwill, but because of the country's limited possibilities during the period of the Eighth National Assembly. The Permanent Committee on Socioeconomic Development discussed 66 questions on topical national economic issues. A total of 66 ministers reported to the Permanent Committee, as did numerous leaders of departments and chairmen of People's Councils Executive Committees. Nearly 200 statements, made at 31 sessions, submitted sharp, critical questions; assignments were entrusted to the organs that are in charge of the leadership of various national economic activities."

Todorov further deals with the activities of the National Assembly which, according to the Constitution, is "the only legislative organ of the country." He dwells on the new laws adopted during the period under review, adding that the "newly adopted laws contribute to the expansion of socialist democracy, to the improvement of the methods and forms of socialist management, and to a greater consolidation of socialist values." Stanko Todorov praises the work of the National Assembly commissions and of the individual National Assembly deputies in exerting "supreme control over the executive organs of the state," adding that they have devoted "great attention and efforts to this task." In this context, Stanko Todorov points out that: "A step forward was accomplished in implementing the party assignment of enhancing the role of the individual National Assembly deputy in whom the constituents see a just protector of their own legitimate interests." Todorov cites the BCP Central Committee accountability report on the subject of the National Assembly and on its control activities over the executive organs.

In part three of the article, Stanko Todorov deals with the tasks of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and with the activities of the National Assembly during the forthcoming period, with emphasis on its contribution to accelerating scientific-technical progress in the economic, social, and cultural sectors. Todorov further points out: "The decisions of the 13th BCP Congress represent an inspiring program for the forthcoming years. They represent a political platform that is our guiding line in the forthcoming elections. It has nothing in common with the demagogy of bourgeois politicians in the capitalist countries. It does not promise any miracles and does not foster illusions. The strength of this platform lies in its realistic approach and its striving for new successes, in the people's cohesion around the BCP's April line."

Todorov maps out the tasks of the election campaign with emphasis on the main subjects -- such as the intensification of production and perfection of socialist democracy, the correct implementation of the principle of democratic centralism, as well as the implementation of the self-government principle in the sphere of economic management. Todorov refers to the recent government reorganization in the following passage:

"Just as we did prior to the congress, the necessary measures will also be adopted in the post-congress period to rationalize the administrative structure and overcome the bureaucratic, administrative, and departmental approach, which are in sharp contradiction with the new socioeconomic prerequisites and trends of scientific-technical progress. A structural-functional reorganization of the Council of Ministers was accomplished. Basically, new organs were created, attached to the government -- councils entrusted with the task of implementing comprehensive leadership over the main social spheres of acting in a dialogue with the self-governing systems."

Stanko Todorov mentions the new Labor Code as an example of increased socialist democracy and stresses the necessity of further enhancing "the activities of the National Assembly deputies and their responsibility toward the constituents, as regards assignments, critical remarks, and suggestions."

He adds: "Let us expand the practice of having recourse to referendums on a nationwide and local scale in solving important issues. The opinions, stands, and vices of the working man must be carefully analyzed by the organs of power and must be included in the administrative decisions."

Todorov closes his article by emphasizing the "festive character" of the elections as a manifestation of the people's "sovereign will of self-government, of deciding upon the country's policy." He further states: "We will say 'yes' to our glorious friendship with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries and to the peaceloving policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world."

ATANASOV ATTENDS OKRUG MEETING ON PROGRESS

AU272024 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 May 86 p 6

[Text] On 16 May a meeting of the Varna Okrug party, state, economic, and public aktiv took place. It was attended by Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The meeting dealt with the tasks and responsibilities of the Communists and the working people in the qualitative new period of deployment. In his report Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the BCP Varna Okrug Committee analyzed with a sense of dissatisfaction, criticism, and self-criticism the readiness to put into effect the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress of accelerating the pace of development in the basic branches of Varna Okrug's economy, and evaluated the first working results.

CHNOUPEK RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD072113 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek returned home today following his friendly working visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. At Prague's Ruzyne Airport, Chnoupek was welcomed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jaromir Johanes and other leading officials of the ministry.

Assesses Results

LD071918 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, ended his 3-day working and friendly visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic today. Ladislav Sakal, our Sofia correspondent, has asked him to assess the results of the visit:

[Begin Chnoupek recording] At the end of the visit, I would like to voice my profound satisfaction with its results. The agenda of my talks was customary. As regards mutual relations, we were united in stating that they can serve as an example of socialist internationalism. They rest firmly on our scientific teaching, Marxism-Leninism, and on the principles by which we are mutually guided. This has been developed in the political area, and we said that this year will be a Czechoslovak-Bulgarian one since we expect a number of visits, including at the highest level.

In the area of economic cooperation, we have succeeded during the past 5 years in almost doubling and I think even more than doubling the volume, which has now reached the sum of 1 billion. We also noted that this has only been possible thanks to the fact that the proportion of the higher forms of economic cooperation has reached almost 45 percent. This is the highest percentage, if we exclude the Soviet Union among the socialist countries, and we said that we will proceed along this path.

As regards foreign-political issues, we can say that we share with our Bulgarian comrades completely identical views on the principle -- and this not merely on the principle global, but also regional issues. This is manifested in our coordinated course of action in tackling various issues primarily those of nuclear disarmament, and our full support of Soviet proposals, above all those declared by Comrade Gorbachev on 15 January. There is full support for Bulgarian initiatives on the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons from the Balkans and the reciprocal support on the part of the Bulgarian comrades for our initiatives on the elimination of chemical weapons from the central European zone. I can therefore say that in the field there has been complete identity of views and that this can be a contribution, a joint contribution to the endeavor of the socialist countries to strengthen peace, contribution to disarmament, and to the policy of cooperation and reduction of tension within the framework of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. [end recording]

HUNGARY'S TETENYI MEETS STROUGAL, CONCLUDES VISIT

AU021956 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 May 86 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal received on Wednesday [21 May] in Prague Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the State Committee for Technical Development of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Their talk dealt with issues concerning a more emphatic expansion and deepening of production cooperation and specialization and of scientific-technical cooperation. In this connection, the two representatives pointed out the possibilities of jointly proceeding in research, development, and the implementation of modern technology in production.

The reception was attended by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development; and Bela Kovacs, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in the CSSR.

Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, met the Hungarian guest on the same day.

The contents of their comradely, cordial talk lay in an exchange of experiences in realizing the conclusions adopted by the CPCZ and MSZMP congresses in the sphere of scientific-technical development, in the mechanism of its management and planning, and in the implementation of its results in practice. They appraised the current state of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic and expressed a bilateral interest in its further development, particularly via deepening cooperation and specialization. The two representatives also briefed each other on ways and approaches to the fulfillment of the "Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries through the Year 2000."

The meeting was attended by Ambassador Bela Kovacs.

On the same day Pal Tetenyi concludedhis 3-day working visit to Czechoslovakia, At Jaromir Obzina's invitation.

PRC ECONOMIC COMMISSION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD071127 Prague CTK in English 1042 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Prague, June 7 (CTK) -- A delegation of China's state Economic Commission led by its Chairman Lu Dong arrived here today.

It will study Czechoslovakia's experience in the management of the national economy and hold talks on themes of the two countries' economic cooperation.

POTAC, AUSTRIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

LD062120 Prague CTK in English 1923 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Prague, June 6 (CTK) -- The expansion of Czechoslovak-Austrian economic relations was discussed here today by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac and Austrian Minister for Nationalized Industries and Transport Ferdinand Lacina.

Svatopluk Potac also received VOeST-Alpine AG General Director Herbet Lewinski who arrived with Ferdinand Lacina on a working visit to Czechoslovakia today.

The Austrian minister also met Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban to discuss the possibilities of the further development of cooperation mainly in the sphere of engineering equipment and construction of complete plants.

DPA REPORT ON BORDER INCIDENT TERMED 'LIE'

LD071512 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1406 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jun (ADN) The report transmitted this morning by DPA that the GDR authorities interrupted the processing of travelers for about an hour at the Heerstrasse GDR control point (GDR frontier crossing point of Staaken) is a lie from start to finish. There was no hindrance to cross-border traffic by the GDR organs. The events cited in the report took place exclusively on West Berlin territory.

HONECKER ANSWERS KOHL LETTER ON NUCLEAR SAFETY

LD061508 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1400 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has responded to a letter from FRG Federal Chancellor Kohl on questions concerning the safety of nuclear technology plants.

In his letter, Erich Honecker states that it is in the interests of the entire international community to guarantee optimal provisions for peoples by way of cooperation among states in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The letter points out that the GDR supports the far-reaching proposals for an international regime for the safe development of nuclear energy, proposals which were submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on 14 May 1986. At the same time the vast experience of the (IAEA) in the practical aspects of the peaceful use of nuclear energy is referred to, and the view is expressed that an international conference under IAEA auspices should be held.

The SED Central Committee General Secretary points out that the existence and welfare of peoples naturally depend on the mastery of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, but that the point is to avert a nuclear threat to the world. The need to free Europe and the world of nuclear weapons, to prevent the militarization of space, and to end the arms race on earth is strongly underlined.

Erich Honecker appeals to Chancellor Kohl to work also in this spirit for optimal provisions for peoples.

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS DESSAU ENTERPRISE

AU061404 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jun 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Dessau (ADN) -- The PRC economic delegation headed by Lu Dong, minister in charge of the PRC State Economic commission, visited the Dessau railcar building VEB on Tuesday [3 June]. Karlheinz Mornhinweg, deputy minister for heavy-machine construction and installation construction, informed the Chinese guests about the increased performance capacity of the 13 combines of the sector. Through comprehensive intensification measures, labor productivity as increased by 7.5 percent last year.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CAMPAIGN, 8 JUNE ELECTIONS

Politburo Members Meet Voters

AU040816 [Editorial report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on page 3 carries approximately 1,400 words of reports on meetings of Politburo members and candidate members with voters prior to the 8 June People's Chamber elections.

According to the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS, Margarete Mueller, SED central Committee Politburo candidate, member, addressed voters in the Roebel Kreis; Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, accompanied by Jochen Hertwig, first secretary of the Frankfurt Oder SED Bezrik Leadership, spoke to metal workers in Eisenhuettenstadt; and Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, visited the Ferdinandshof state farm.

Kleiber Address in Frankfurt

LD062221 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Guenther Kleiber, top candidate for the People's Chamber, has assessed the unity of ecomomic and social policy as principal battleground and at the same time as a strong motivating force for further higher performances. The workers of the GDR have thus created a good home for themselves with their Republic, he said today before 20,000 citizens in Frankfurt Oder. They guard this house like the apple of their eye and rule it according to their own wishes. The election appeal of the National Front has expressed this from the point of view of all classes and strata, Guenther Kleiber emphasized.

LD062232 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 6 Jun (ADN) -- In the GDR, hundreds of thousands of citizens of all classes and strata on Friday [6 June] again stressed their involvement to strengthen socialism and the secure peace, at rallies, forums, assemblies of residents, and multifarious other meetings with candidates of the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front, in connection with the elections to the Poeple's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly and the Bezirk Assemblies which take place on 8 June.

Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, emphasized at an election rally in Ribnitz-Damgarden (Rostock Bezirk) that the GDR is the result of the historical responsibility facing the world to do everything in order that the torch of a war is never again lit on German soil. There has until now never been a German state in which it was so taken for granted as it is in the GDR that communists and nonparty members, atheists and Christians can cast their votes for a joint program because this program corresponds to their joint interests. "The earth on which we live should remain habitable and a realm of human civilization. We are working for this. We are conducting the dialogue in a factual and constructive manner with all forces of reason and realism."

Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk Executive, stressed at an election rally in Merseburg (Halle Bezirk) the words of Yuriy Gagarin, the first cosmonaut: "Let us keep everything beautiful on our earth, augment it and not destroy it."

Boehme emphasized the support of the GDR for the proposals of the Soviet Union on the creation of a nuclear weapons-free earth and a peaceful universe. "After the United States yesterday again carried out a nuclear test in Nevada against the will of world public opinion, our demand can but read: An end to all nuclear weapons tests. We agree with Moscow's call for disarmament and detente, for realism and good will," the speaker said.

Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense, stressed at Straussberg, near Berlin, the inseparable link between the securing of peace and the successful realization of economic and social policy. "For this reason, we are among the most consistent and active defenders of the far-reaching disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union and of the other states of the Warsaw Pact. For this reason, however, we shall also see to it that no one can take away from us the achievements of worker and peasant power, nor the prospects of a happy future."

Inge Lange, candidate of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at a function in Wernigerode (Magdeburg Bezirk) referred to social security and full employment as achievements of socialism. The struggle for the preservation of peace remains the most important concern. Christian Rassmann, a priest in Beneckenstein (Magdeburg Bezirk), stated at the same function: "Our candidates vouch for the fact that the children of the GDR will never be sucked into the vortex of hunger, unemployment or even war. The churches of our countries, unlike the United States churches, do not have to set up soup kitchens daily for hungry citizens." He who wants to preserve the future for his children must support the policy which comes from the East. The peace initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev has a strong buttress in the people of the GDR.

Polling Stations Open

LD080751 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0504 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] The polling stations for the elections to the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly, and the bezirk assemblies opened at 0500 on Sunday in the GDR. In accordance with the electoral law, the electoral procedure is directed by electoral commissions, whose members are sworn in beforehand by shaking hands with the chairman. Before the opening of the polling stations, the electoral commissions, in the presence of electors, made sure that the voting boxes were in correct condition and then sealed them. After this, the voting began.

Honecker Votes

LD081047 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0729 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 June (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Sunday morning cast his vote at a polling station in Constituency 19, Berlin-Pankow. Together with members of the Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, he was warmly welcomed by Ella Rumpf, chairwoman of the Electoral Board. Janin Berndt, a Thaelmann Pioneer from the 6th Berlin-Pankow secondary school, presented a bouquet to Erich Honecker. Willi Stoph and Horst Sindermann were greeted equally warmly by Susan Goetze, a Thaelmann Pioneer, and Thomas Preuss, an FDJ member.

Professor Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front, cast his vote in Berlin-Niederschoenhausen on Sunday morning.

Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party, cast his vote at the polling station of Zeuthen near Berlin. Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Christian school in Berlin-Friedrichshagen. Professor Dr Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, voted in polling station 049 in Berlin at the Alexander von Humboldt School, Koenpenick. Professor Dr Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany, cast his vote at his polling station in Berlin-Niederschoenhausen.

'Unanimous' National Front Vote

LD082206 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2000 GMT 8 Jun 86

["Announcement of the Provisional Result of the Election to the GDR People's Chamber of Egon Krenz, chairman of the Republic's Election Commission" -- ADN title]

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jun (ADN) -- Chairman of the Republic's Election Commission Egon Krenz today announced the provisional results of the election on 8 June 1986 on GDR television.

Dear citizens of the GDR, on behalf of the Republic's Election Commission, I am able to announce at this time that the elections to the People's Chamber, to the Berlin City Assembly, and to the bezirk assemblies have produced a unanimous vote for the candidates of the GDR National Front.

The impressive election result confirms our joint election manifesto convincingly; the decisions of the 11th party congress concerns all of us. It documents the political and moral unity of our people and mirrors the firm trust of the voters from all classes and strata in the successful policy of the party of the working class, its Central Committee, and Erich Honecker its general secretary. At the same time the election result underlines the resolution of the citizens of our country to continue to put all their strength at the disposal of socialism and peace and to do everything for the well-being of the people.

The Election Commission congratulates all the elected deputies and replacement candidates on this occasion.

Our cordial thanks to all the members of the local election commission and to the election officials, to the numerous honorary helpers in the National Front committees, and to the staff in the election offices and the local councils. We thank all those who have contributed with high responsibility and great willingness to making the national elections such a success.

Dear citizens, let me express the certainty that the elected representatives of the people will make sure together with you, their voters, that our socialist homeland will continue to blossom as a state of socialism and of peace, of freedom and of democracy, of human dignity, and of international friendship for all our benefit.

Election Commission Details Results

LD091218 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1108 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jun (ADN) -- According to an announcement by the GDR Election Commission, the final overall result of the elections to the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic on 8 June 1986 is as follows:

Number of those entitled to vote	12,434,444
Number of votes cast	12,402,013
Turnout - percentage	99.74
Number of invalid votes -- absolute	2,407
Number of invalid votes -- percentage	0.02
Number of valid votes - absolute	12,399,606
Number of valid votes - percentage	99.98
Votes cast for the joint list of the National Front -- absolute	12,392,094
Votes cast for the joint list of the National Front -- percentage	99.94
Votes cast against the joint list of the National Front -- absolute	7,512
Votes cast against the joint list of the National Front -- in percentage	0.06
Number of seats contested	500
Number of candidates nominated	703
Number of disputes elected	500
Number of replacement candidates elected	203

HONECKER GREETS PHYSICIANS OPPOSING NUCLEAR WAR

AU041254 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following greetings message to the Sixth Congress "International Physicians For Prevention of Nuclear War" (IPPNW) that opened today in Cologne (FRG):

I am anxious to convey to the participants and guests of the Sixth IPPNW Congress cordial greetings on behalf of the GDR people and on my own behalf. I combine this with the expression of my respect and deep sympathy for your world wide active work that has developed in the few years into a significant factor of the international peace movement.

Based on the physicians' responsibility for preserving the life and health of the people, you are successfully contributing to pricking the world's conscience of the danger of a nuclear inferno. With the award of the Nobel Prize your work has been given high recognition.

In our time there is no more important task than to preserve peace. The GDR supports the prevention of a militarization of space, an immediate stop of nuclear arms tests, and efficient steps of armament limitation and disarmament.

Confrontation must be replaced by cooperation among the states. We support the comprehensive program for liberating the world from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and for creating a system of international security as submitted by the Soviet Union.

This aim is completely in the spirit of our ideal of a world without weapons and without violence, a world in which all peoples can freely decide their development path and their way of living and in which the great intellectual and economic potentials of the peoples are used in the interests of the peaceful life of man and a happy future of their children and grandchildren.

The GDR will continue to support a coalition of reason and realism, the improvement of the international situation through its participation in the international dialogue.

I wish your sixth world congress every success.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV

Greeted by Kadar

LD081127 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Report on Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Arrival at Ferihegy Airport by station correspondent Geza Foeldvari -- live]

[Text] The IL-62 special airplane is standing here in front of the government reception area; the door is open, everyone is waiting for Mikhail Gorbachev and his wife to appear through the door. We are welcoming a dear guest at Ferihegy Airport, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee who has arrived in our country at the invitation of our party's Central Committee. Even though our guest has already visited Hungary, this present visit is, nonetheless, a special occasion; after all, it is the first time that we can greet him here since his election to the post of general secretary.

Here to greet him are Janos Kadar, General Secretary of the MSZMP and his wife. At this moment Mikhail Gorbachev has appeared at the door of the airplane, and he is just coming down the stairs. Janos Kadar steps forward to welcome him on Hungarian soil. They embrace and, in line with the Russian custom, exchange two kisses. Mikhail Gorbachev now steps up to those who have come here to welcome him. Present are Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee; Geza Kotai and Katalin Radics, heads of departments at the Central Committee; Sandor Rajnai, our country's ambassador in Moscow, who has returned to Hungary for this occasion; the leading diplomats at the Soviet Embassy in Budapest; and representatives of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary.

Several hundred inhabitants of Budapest have also come. They are waving flags. Members of the Soviet colony are also here. At this very moment Soviet and Hungarian pioneers are presenting bouquets of flowers to Mikhail Gorbachev and his wife.

The Soviet Union always responds to goodwill with goodwill, to trust with trust, said Mikhail Gorbachev in one of his speeches. This is a politician whose name is linked with a peace offensive which is more comprehensive than any before. This peace offensive has as its goal the preservation of peace, a goal which we have in common. Incidentally, Mikhail Gorbachev is the first general secretary for many years who is not also head of state. When Andrey Gromyko, the erstwhile foreign minister, was elected to this post, Mikhail Gorbachev, with the modesty which characterizes him, justified this decision as follows: The general secretary of our party must devote his strength and attention to the maximum extent to the work of the Central Party organs, to the uniting of the endeavors of all the party, state, and social organizations. I think that the new style of work which has characterized the Soviet leadership in the recent period was also manifested in this decision.

One might say that the welcoming ceremony is a simple one, and this is so at the request of the Soviet politician. He is just going over to the Budapest inhabitants and the members of the Soviet colony who have come out to welcome him. They applaud him. He shakes hands with some of them and exchanges a few words. Incidentally, representatives and correspondents are here from Hungarian and foreign television stations, many photographers and journalists, all curious about the topics that will be discussed during Mikhail Gorbachev's visit here.

It is the dynamic leader of a dynamic age who has come to visit us. It is not only the career of Mikhail Gorbachev which is dynamic, his activities are also dynamic. These helped the child of a simple peasant family to rise to the post of the first man of a country of 280 million people, the Soviet Union. At the age of 15 he was already working as the combine operator of an agricultural machine station; besides this, he was studying as well. He then completed the Law Faculty at the Lomonosov University of Moscow. Later he also gained a qualification as an agrarian economist. He was only 39 when elected first secretary in Stavropol. In 1978, 8 years later, he was already a secretary of the Central Committee in Moscow. A year later he became a candidate member of the Politburo and from 1980 he has been a full member.

I am very sorry that I cannot hear -- because of the distance -- the conversation which is just taking place, and which has been accompanied by laughter from time to time. As a rare and truly very nice gesture, Mikhail Gorbachev has just gone over to the group of photo journalists in order to greet them and exchange a few words with them. He is still talking to them.

The cars have just arrived and our guests will be leaving within moments for their residence. I think that we can safely say that it is a cuase for pleasure that during the present time, a time which is crowded with events in the sphere of foreign policy and in Soviet internal politics, the general secretary has found time to visit us, to come in response to the invitation by Janos Kadar. I think that this is also an expression of the traditional good relations which link us. We wish Mikhail Gorbachev's visit and all his discussions in our country success in the interest of our joint goals and for the mutual benefit of our parties and countries.

The motorcade has left; our guests are now going to their residence.

Interviewed at Airport

LD081842 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Report on and interview with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, by unidentified correspondent; interview in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation; from the "The Week" program]

[Text] At the beginning of this program we showed pictures of Mikhail Gorbachev's arrival and reception. Let us now return for a brief minute to the first few moments of Mikhail Gorbachev's program at the airport. This is where the CPSU Central Committee general secretary gave his first interview in typical Gorbachev fashion -- off the cuff.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] What do you expect from this visit?

[Gorbachev] A great deal.

[Correspondent] Can you be more specific?

[Gorbachev] This is a traditional visit based on mutual foundations. There are things for us to discuss -- many things. We have many tasks in common both in bilateral and in international relations. Comrade Kadar and I always conduct wide-ranging and profound exchanges of views and I believe this is what will happen now. [end recording]

Gorbachev's arrival was followed by a brief rest and in the afternoon Janos Kadar waited and received his guest at the government's guest house, the venue for the talks. General Secretary Gorbachev arrived at 1500 precisely and was greeted and invited to the negotiating table by Janos Kadar.

Before the talks he handed over a small present to his guest: a miniature volume on the Soviet party congress in Russian and Hungarian.

Communique Issued

LD081856 Budapest MTI in English 1811 GMT 8 Jun 86

["Communique" -- MTI identifier]

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, secretary of the Hungarian socialist Workers Party, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, held talks in Budapest on June 8.

The party leaders gave briefs on the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th HSWP and the 27th CPSU Congresses, and discussed the state and development of Hungarian-Soviet relations, and current issues of world politics and the international communist and workers' movement.

They stressed that the HSWP and the CPSU have common aims to accelerate social-economic and technical-scientific development in their countries, and to improve living standard and socialist democracy through the better utilization of possibilities and advantages of socialism.

Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev noted with satisfaction that friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union develop successfully in the spirit of mutual confidence and understanding. The traditionally sincere and comnradely relations of the HSWP and the CPSU, the two parties' reciprocal solidarity and support, and the regular and effective exchange of experiences and opinions play a particularly important role in the achievement of their targets. The two parties hold fully identical views in every fundamental issue on social progress and international relations. The HSWP and the CPSU take a stand for the further development of Hungarian-Soviet relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The two parties continue to make effort to serve the development of socialist construction by the improvement of their cooperation and exchanging and utilizing each other's experiences to a greater extent.

The party leaders paid special attention to the balanced development of comprehensive economic and technical-scientific relations. They hold of great importance that, in view of possibilities and demands, the two countries' cooperation steadily develop in the current five-year plan period. They stressed their mutual intentions to further extend the exchange of goods. They hold it necessary to accelerate the improvement of production specialization and cooperation, the preparations to prolong important Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation agreements after 1990, the introduction of new cooperation forms, and the establishment of direct enterprise relations and joint economic associations. They agreed that the governments of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union would take necessary steps to reach this aim.

The two parties firmly intend to strengthen the unity and concord of the countries of the socialist community, coordinate their interests efficiently and streamline the means and methods of their political and economic cooperation. They consider it necessary to achieve further progress in this field, in the spirit of the resolutions of the latest congresses of the fraternal parties and the agreements made by the joint meetings of the leaders of the fraternal parties.

The parties expressed their conviction that the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is the firm support of the development of the member states. The improvement of its activity and the establishment of the new mechanism of socialist economic integration will add to the acceleration of the social-economic progress of the fraternal countries. They hold that the most timely target is the resolute implementation of the Complex Programme on Technical-Scientific Development of the CMEA Countries Until the Year 2000.

The Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union are of the opinion that the protection of world peace demands the coordinated and active international actions of the socialist countries. It was stressed that in the present situation the efficient activity of the Warsaw Treaty is an indispensable condition and the most important support of the protection of international peace and security. The party leaders were of the opinion that the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty will contribute to strengthening the unity of the allied countries, promoting their coordinated international activity and developing genuine dialogue.

Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the most timely and urgent target of our age is to protect world peace and curb the arms race, especially in the field of nuclear arims, and prevent the extension of it over new spheres. This demands a responsible stand and constructive efforts from each state. They expressed concern over the fact that, due to the activity of the extreme circles of the United States and its allies, the international situation is still tense. They more frequently use the means of imperialist intervention, violence and economic discrimination against sovereign states.

The two parties are convinced that the peaceful co-existence of the countries of diverging social systems is the sole guarantee for the safe future of mankind. They hold it inadmissible that, due to the fault of imperialist forces, the favourable possibilities that developed in the wake of the Geneva Soviet-U.S. summit remained unutilized. They stressed that, if the United States shows genuine readiness for agreement, it is possible to solve debated issues and improve international relations.

Janos Kadar, on behalf of the HSWP and the Hungarian people, highly appreciated, and expressed support for the efforts of the Soviet Union to improve the international situation, its readiness for talks, and its initiatives to establish the peaceful and safe future of mankind.

The leaders of the HSWP and CPSU re-confirmed the importance of strengthening peace and peaceful cooperation in Europe. The CPSU highly appreciates the constructive efforts of the HSWP to further develop the Helsinki process.

Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev stated that the HSWP and the CPSU will make every effort to strengthen the internationalist solidarity of communist and workers' parties and their cooperation on the basis of equal rights for their common targets, and in their struggle for peace and social progress.

They welcome the creative and comradely exchange of views in order to better understand each other's state and activity, answer new questions raised by everyday life and strengthen relations between the fraternal parties.

The HSWP and the CPSU continue to cooperate with socialist and social democratic parties, democratic mass movements, peace movements, social and national liberation forces, and every trend and organization that assume responsibility for the cause of international peace and security.

The talks of Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev were held in a cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of the friendship of our parties, states and peoples, and reflected full identity of views in all issues.

Mikhail Gorbachev invited Janos Kadar for a visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was acepted.

Press Briefing

LD082135 Budapest MTI in English 1933 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI) -- Sunday evening at the International Press Centre operating at the Budapest Hilton Hotel, Janos Barabas, deputy head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the HSWP Central Committee, informed representatives of the world press about the Sunday Meeting between Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev. The meeting, which lasted almost four and a half hours, was held in a cordial atmosphere, and in the spirit of friendship that connects the two parties and peoples, and of full agreement.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH USSR REVIEWED

AU051219 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG In Hungarian 3 Jun 86 p 3

[Report on APN reporter's discussion with Arnold Romanov, deputy chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology of the Soviet Union: "Hungarian-Soviet Technological and Scientific Cooperation Is Expanding" -- date and place not given, first paragraph published in boldface]

[Text] Arnold Romanov, deputy chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology of the Soviet Union, talking to APN, analyzed achievements of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation within the framework of the program for technological scientific cooperation among the CEMA member-countries.

The Soviet economist points out that the CEMA program stipulates several new forms of cooperation, including the establishment of international technological-scientific institutions and joint factories and enterprises. Under the agreements, the joint enterprises will be financed by international means, by credits from the International Investment bank and the International Cooperation Bank, as well as by joint monetary funds created by the states involved.

Arnold Romanov says that the Hungarian-Soviet system of technological and scientific relations is an important part of this cooperation among CEMA member-countries and emphasizes that the fundamental areas of this cooperation apply to electronics, communications technology, metallurgy, the chemical industry, agriculture, medical science, and the energy sector.

At present there are 260 organizations from 60 ministries and chief directorates on the Soviet side and 200 organizations from 17 ministries and chief directorates on the Hungarian side which are participating in the technological-scientific cooperation. At present the cooperation covers 350 areas. As a result of joint activities, experts from the two countries managed to create 110 new types of machines, equipment, and instruments and 10 new kinds of materials during the past 5-year plan, and they also developed 30 new production technologies. Sixty projects were concluded by the preparation of prototypes for new technological and technical solutions. The results were especially considerable in the field of incandescent lamp production, computer technology, metallurgy, as well as in branches of scientific cooperation such as electronics, solid physics, and plasma physics.

The CEMA countries long-term program for technological and scientific cooperation also determines the basic areas of development related to Hungarian-Soviet technological and scientific relations. Experts in the two countries take an active part in the preparation of all fundamental subjects of the program. According to plans, cooperation is intended to be developed in 390 areas in the near future, and it is assumed that this will result in the development of 210 new types of machinery, instruments, and equipment; 80 technological processes; and 30 new materials. The two countries' organizations intend to work on 80 percent of the cooperation projects through contracts. This ratio was 34 percent in the previous 5-year plan period.

There will be an increase in the number of the Soviet and Hungarian associations and production enterprises that maintain a direct technological and scientific relationship with similar organizations in the other country. There have also been discussions on establishing joint enterprises, scientific production associations, and planning institutes. Convincing proof of the efficiency of this type of cooperation is shown in the results of the international project for studying Halley's comet.

PRC'S WU XUEQIAN COMMENTS ON RELATIONS

LD061054 Budapest MTI in English 0923 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 6 (MTI) -- MAGYAR HIRLAP carries in its Friday issue an interview with State Councillor Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, who paid an official friendly visit to Budapest Earlier this week.

The Chinese foreign minister said, "the intention to intensify relations with the European countries is an important element of our peace-loving foreign policy. This is also to serve our political aim to safeguard world peace. On the principles of independence and mutual advantages, we wish to enhance our economic and commercial ties with countries on this continent. In recent years we have aimed for exchange visits both in the political and economic spheres, and noted a constant development of relations with the European countries in both areas. I had the opportunity to accept invitations from the foreign ministers of the German Democratic Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic -- trips which I consider particularly important. Both countries, like ours, are socialist states, which means that our objectives are identical. By consolidating our political links, we can speed up the development that has been recorded in recent years in the economic, cultural and other fields, and exchanges of experience are ways to promote socialist construction work in our countries. As we all need a lastingly peaceful environment, preserving world peace is our common desire.

"My discussions with Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi took place in an extremely sincere and friendly atmosphere. We briefed each other on the internal situation of our countries, with special regard to experience with the economic reform and related problems. This is useful for the further economic development of both countries. I had talks with the two foreign ministers on issues of peace, a crucial issue of our age. We are hopeful that real progress will be made at the Soviet-American summit and in Geneva, which would also serve the relaxation of international tensions.

"The recent years have seen a rather considerable development in the relationship of China and the socialist countries. I am confident that relations between the People's Republic of China and the other socialist countries will continue to improve in the future."

[No opening quotation marks as received] There have been years-long relations on deputy minsiter's level between the foreign ministries of our countries. I myself met Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi at the UN headquarters in New York in 1984 and 1985. I am convinced that my present visit marks a big step forward in the foreign ministerial relations of the two countries. I have invited Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi to visit our country at a time which is convenient for him, and am pleased that he accepted the invitation. Contacts and dialogues are to be continued between the two foreign ministries through various channels.

"The discussions on reform-related experience form an important part of Chinese-Hungarian relations. Hungary stepped on the road of the reform in 1968, and we followed only in 1978. Conditions in the two countries are really different and substantial. Yet, the Hungarian experience with the reform, the proposals and comments were sincere, direct and very useful to us. As far as the pace of development of the two countries' economic and commercial relations are concerned, it has not been slow recently. Despite our diverging circumstances, the development of bilateral relations holds out highly promising perspectives. We should come to be better informed on each other's markets and, on the basis of previous experience, open up new opportunities for the improvement of cooperation. We are prepared to carry on close cooperation with Hungary in the elaboration and implementation of all themes that both countries require and that offer a possibility for cooperation."

Asked about the political areas which present an opportunity for effective cooperation despite all minor or greater differences in opinion and the vast geographic distance, the Chinese foreign minister said, "the post-war period has proved that not even countries with identical social systems do always have entirely identical views on every issue. This is a natural thing which must be accepted. Although the situation and history of the two countries are different, it is possible to strengthen relations if there is a community of views on the really important questions. Both countries want to develop their socialist economies, and both require a lastingly peaceful environment. This is to mean that we take a uniform stand on the fundamental issues, and in the concrete areas we are able to gradually find ways and means for cooperation. What is especially favorable in our relations is that we have mutual respect for each other, and should some differences occur, we strive to gain a better understanding of the partner's position and settle the differences."

URBAN DISCUSSES U.S. STATEMENT ON KUKLINSKI

LD062026 Warsaw PAP in English 1838 GMT 5 Jun 86

["Government spokesman on statement by U.S. Department of State" -- PAP headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, June 6 -- The Government spokesman Jerzy Urban has made the following statement at a meeting with foreign newsmen here today:

On June 3 I received the Paris correspondent for the American daily WASHINGTON POST who had arrived in Warsaw and asked to talk to the government spokesman. He was asking, among other things, about issues of the past, about the circumstances of the introduction of martial law in Poland.

I mentioned that an interview by minister of internal affairs General Czeslaw Kiszczak was being prepared for print, in which he spoke about the reasons and circumstances of the introduction of martial law. I mentioned that the minister also reviewed the case of the treason on the part of former Colonel of the Polish General Staff Ryszard Kuklinski which cast light on the two-faced policy by the U.S. Government towards Poland.

I showed an article printed on December 20, 1982 in the American NEWSWEEK, which said the American Central Intelligence Agency had had an agent in Poland who was informing them about the intentions of the Polish authorities.

The NEWSWEEK article was also quoting a statement by U.S. former Secretary of State Alexander Haig who vaguely confirmed the existence of such an agent.

However, NEWSWEEK departed from truth -- I said -- when claiming that the United States could not have warned their political friends from Solidarnosc leadership about the plans to put an end in Poland to dangerous political confrontations and anarchy, for had it done so, it would have exposed its agent.

On November 7, 1981 overnight, or more than one month before the introduction of martial law, the agent in question, Kuklinski that is, was withdrawn from Poland.

He knew the details of plans of a possible introduction of martial law which as early as then was being worked out in case the strivings of the authorities for agreement were to turn out futile. The leadership of "Solidarnosc," despite persuasion and warnings from the highest state authorities still intensified the course for confrontation. Agent Kuklinski also knew that if the decision to introduce martial law were to be made for various reasons it would have to be made before December 15, 1981.

Since November 8, Polish senior authorities were aware that Kuklinski was an American agent and that he was evacuatd out of Poland with his family. At that time they thought, states Gen Kiszczak in a yet unpublished interview, that CIA agent Kuklinski was evacuated from Poland because the Government of the U.S. wished to announce the detailed plans of a possible introduction of martial law while not risking his exposure and punishment and to warn their friends in the leadership of "Solidarnosc" in advance and not allow the Polish leadership to realize the plans.

It was obvious, also for the Americans, that the effective execution of the martial law plan, which was known to them, was possible only if the leadership of "Solidarnosc" were taken by surprise by the projected undertakings. Washington, however, kept silent. It did not warn its allies. It did not boast of its agent as it customarily does.

Maybe, I used irony, Washington deemed the introduction of martial law as the sole way out serving the preservation of peace in the part of Europe which Poland lies in? I presented an assumption that the American authorities did not believe that the Polish Army and Government bodies supported by other patriotic elements would be able to find understanding for this decision in a responsible majority of Polish society including numerous "Solidarnosc" members and that they would be able to contain the situation through their own efforts.

Washington expected that the attempt to introduce martial law would evoke internal struggles in Poland creating an igniting point in Europe which, as is evident from the above, was the intention of the confrontation policy of the U.S. Poland and Poles have been and currently are treated with disregard as an instrument of American imperialist goals. The fact that President Reagan's administration did not warn its friends in advance also points to the insincerity of the surprise and holy indignation expressed by the U.S. authorities at the introduction of martial law. Under the surface of the unceasing declarations of American authorities about their warm feelings towards "Solidarnosc" lies hypocrisy. Hypocrisy also lies at the foundation of anti-Polish restrictions. The U.S. Government cheated not only its ardent Polish allies but its own society. Such is the overtone of the case of Kuklinski who was sentenced in absentia to death by the Polish Military court.

I have presented all this to Editor Dobbs of THE WASHINGTON POST under the condition that it is not to be published. If, however, I said, WASHINGTON POST asked appropriate authorities in Washington as to where and why they hid the spy Kuklinski and published the answer, the paper could also refer to the talk with me and mention the planned interview of Polish minister of internal affairs.

WASHINGTON POST published June 4 an article about Kuklinski's case and quoted a conversation with me on the subject. This article was signed, besides Michael Dobbs and Barbara Feinman, by Bob Woodward, the co-discoverer of the Watergate affair which had led to the resignation of President Nixon for using foul methods and cheating his own nation. WASHINTGON POST's report on my statements required considerable alternations on my part to make it more accurate but this is not the most important thing at the moment.

The article in THE WASHINGTON POST had aroused considerable interest of the American press and the press of other Western countries. Questions concerning its contents arrived to me from French AFP agency, the American UPI agency and the British BBC. My today's statement contains answers to these questions. The publication in THE WASHINGTON POST had also evoked a statement from the American State Department.

The State Department declared that what the Polish spokesman said points to the Soviet complicity in planning martial law. From the article in THE WASHINGTON POST relating a conversation with me it by no means ensues that I told Mr. Dobbs anything about any external participation in the planning of martial law. Thus the State Department is falsifying the publication of the American newspaper. I declare: Martial Law in Poland had been introduced by Polish forces, on the power of a sovereign decision of constitutional authorities of People's Poland. These authorities solely had shouldered the burden of that historical responsibility. The State Department's statements that the spokesman of the Polish Government said or suggested something different are a lie unworthy of the institution in charge of the foriegn policy of a superpower.

This slippery statement by the State Department next suggests that the Polish spokesman tried to burden the American Government with the responsibility for the introduction of martial law.

This statement also departs from truth. I never suggested anything like this. The whole responsibility and merit of saving Poland from "Lebanesation" rests with the organs of the Polish socialist state and the patriotic forces which supported that indispensable decision.

The U.S. Government does not share with Polish patriots either responsibility or merit. It is guilty of misleading its own society through pretending that it was taken aback by the December 1981 events in Poland, and of its disloyalty towards its Polish allies who were and continue to be very loyal in lackeying the American policy.

The Department of State dodges round and departs from truth when it explains that it was receiving information about a possible introduction of martial law from various sources, but none of them was sure, and conflicting reports were coming in. The Department of State circumvents the Kuklinski case -- it neither denies nor confirms that there was such an agent.

I state that the important representation of the U.S. Government, the U.S. foreign policy chiefs, that is, are mocking at truth, still seeking to mislead their own society. CIA agent Ryszard Kuklinski, stationed in the planning centre for operations prepared in Poland for the event of utmost emergency, possessed and conveyed detailed plans of actions and intentions for the event of introduction of martial law.

Kuklinski also knew that the plans he had at his disposal were being made for the event of rejection of the proposed agreement presented by the PUWP CC first secretary and the premier at the meeting of three on November 4, 1981. That they were being prepared for the event of rejection under pressure from Solidarnosc of the government's proposed draft empowerments to suspend strikes for the three winter months.

Kuklinski knew that plans to introduce martial law would be put into life if in spite of the appeals and arguments the leadership of "Solidarnosc" would threaten, especially in the winter time, the existence of the nation by multiplying strikes, unrest and rows. All these and other bad events took place. Agent Kuklinski staying in America was able to authoritatively suggest to his principals that with the coming of winter the realization of the plans he had sold to them was likely. Kuklinski also had the knowledge of the possible date of the proclamation of martial law with the accuracy of up to several-days, provided that the development of events in Poland would make such decision indispensible. Let the American Government publicly deny this.

Soon after the article in THE WASHINGTON POST the American UPI agency, reported quoting a "certain American source" that the White House had an operational copy of the proposed action more than a month earlier, and at some moment it was on Reagan's desk. We had everything in the plan besides the day, UPI quoted its source as saying. The UPI, then, quotes an American source confirming that American intelligence had acquired precise plans of the introduction of martial law in Poland. Earlier, these facts were reported by the already mentioned article in the NEWSWEEK weekly of December 20, 1982, citing Gen. Alexander Haig.

The State Department's statement also says that organ confirmed that Polish authorities had prepared the plan of martial law a month prior to its introduction.

This theme was taken up by many Western newspapers and radio stations suggesting that what the Polish spokesman told THE WASHINGTON POST journalist was at variance with the hitherto statements by competent Polish officials maintaining that decisions on the proclamation of martial law was made at the last moment when all other possibilities of restraining destrucitve forces in Poland by political, peaceful methods had been exhausted.

Preparation of plans does not run counter to the true fact that the decision about the introduction of martial law was a last-moment one, after all possibilities of its being avoided had been exhausted.

Is it not so that the U.S., just like every state, has pre-arranged plans aimed at ensuring security and controlling an extraordinary situation which may emerge? Is it not so that those plans get concretized once current events actualize a given type of danger? In the conflict-stricken, strike-ridden Poland of 1981, whose economy was turning to ruin, the authorities bearing responsibility for the state and for the destiny of the nation were getting prepared in the autumn for very diverse eventualities.

In the first days of November those preparations entered a working phase. And it is with those plans and time-tables that American agent Kuklinski fled Poland between November 6 and 8.

This is what Minister of Internal Affairs General Czeslaw Kiszczak has to say on this subject in the interview to be published by the POLITYKA weekly. General Kiszczak quotes from PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski addressing the PUWP CC 7th plenum in February 1982:

"Nobody can accuse the party and the government of failing to display good will, patience. We perseveringly outstretched hand for agreement. This is our moral identity card. It is also known to those who are today contemptuous about martial law, but who did nothing or next to nothing to prevent it.

"Even when the country was falling to pieces day by day and the government filed with the Sejm the draft of an after all limited law on a temporary ban on strikes in winter time -- Solidarnosc was there to respond with the threat of a general strike, and various authorities flared with indignation, protest."

The spirit of 'liberum veto' triumphed, the times of lone wolves returned. Many times, openly and loudly, we have warned against the danger. The authorities announced that they would not hesitate to use the constitutional measures of defending the state if this were inevitable. We have spoken about this on many occasions, during negotiations and at the Sejm forum, in resolutions of the 4th and 6th plenum. We did not remain in hiding."

Asked by journalist Andrzej Kepinski who conducted the interview with Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak: "What did the authorities do as the internal situation deteriorated?" the minister of internal affairs answered:

"We were increasingly aware of the fact that the victory of the realistic, workers' trend in the ranks of "Solidarnosc" was with each day becoming less realistic. On the other hand we observed a very fast and increasingly dangerous radicalization of its extreme leadership groups which by manipulating the trade union masses pushed them to open confrontation. All in all, everything was aiming at the destabilization of the state, at a fratricidal conflict.

The talks held by representatives of the authorities under the leadership of the then Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski with "Solidarnosc" leaders were unceremoniously broken off by the latter. Let me only recall that the meeting attended by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, Cardinal Jozef Glemp and Lech Walesa of November 4, 1981 did not contribute to the watering down of the confrontational trends in "Solidarnosc." Talks held at the Ministry of Internal Affairs with some of the more sober leaders of "Solidarnosc" also did not give positive results. In this situation, therefore, preparations were began for more radical action.

Kepinski then asked: "This was in my understanding covered by strict secrecy, was it not?" replying Gen. Kiszczak stated:

"Organizational and technical issues were top secret, on the other hand regroupings of law and other forces, actions in the area of Aleje Jerozolimskie and Marszalkowska Street and at the Fire Fighters Academy were treated by us as warnings, as a bucket of cold water to sober up those who in their political blindness spoke about 'government in the streets' and consciously stirred trade union masses to rows which had to end in bloody confrontation. We were also counting on the trade union masses to regain their senses and turn away from and condemn the trouble-makers."

"And so the foes of the state should have conjectured that the authorities were ready to prevent the prepared cope d'etat through force?" asked Kepinski.

Gen. Kiszczak answered: "Yes. As I have already mentioned the authorities did not make a secret out of this. We also knew that all our activities were closely followed by the external opponent. On the night of November 6/7 of November 7/8 the American intelligence service evacuated from Poland its unthreatened, worthy agent, former Colonel Ryszard Kuklinski along with his whole family. Due to the post he held in the General Staff of the Polish Army he knew the actual state of preparations for a possible introduction of martial law. At the moment we found out what had happened a deep analysis of the real motives of this sudden operation was conducted. The analysis made us draw a conclusion that the West was pursuing an outright criminal game.

Question from Kepinski: "Has the man in question reached his spy headquarters?"

He has and his employers in Washington had unlimited possibilities since November 8, 1981, to warn his Polish political agents and collaborators, and also the authorities of Solidarnosc and the church. They failed to do so, though, keeping it a tightest secret.

"Why?" asked A. Kepinski.

Exactly -- this is the heart of the matter. Having withdrawn so well placed an agent, the CIA counted on disorganizing our preparations. At the same time that fact of his evacuation was being carefully concealed to prevent Solidarnosc extremists from getting weak in their self-assurance and determination. And perhaps a warning could have made the advocates of a "final confrontation" more sober and careful?

The memorable radom debate of national committee of the independent self-governing trade union Solidarnosc would probably not have heard words uttered by the leading activists about "punching on jaws" about "the last battle of theirs" about "inevitable confrontation."

And, perhaps they would not have threatened with a general strike in response to the draft law banning strikes for the duration of the three winter months.

Perhaps their pride and self-assurance would not have gone that far had they known that the authorities might use emergency measures. This is just what Poland's enemies wanted to prevent from taking place. They were clearly counting on an introduction of martial law becoming a failure in that situation, on our being unable to fully and efficiently paralyze counter-revolution, on a bloody confrontation to follow.

Hence, they were counting on a kind of "Lebanesation" of Poland. Also, they must have dreamt about an allied intervention of the Warsaw Treaty member states, with all consequences that might ensure. And so, forces of imperialism in the West were interested in the "radical variant" -- bloodshed in Poland.

At the same time, the Western overlords have deceived and totally disregarded, ignored their Polish followers, once again after all, treating them as a "raw material of history," a tool with which to realize their global showdown against socialism.

Thus they have underestimated their betrayal and absolute obedience. I am disgusted when I find out today that these people have learned nothing and that they still regard it a great honour to 'visit' some Western embassies, listen to cheap flatteries and tendentiously inform their "hosts" about the current situation in Poland.

Only after the proclamation of martial law the Secretary of State Alexander Haig let it be known that Washington had received some information about the coming crisis. I have taken this formulation from the article published in the NEWSWEEK weekly of December 20, 1982. So, it was more than a year after the introduction of martial law that the American press was inspired to reveal to a limited extent the CIA's spy action. The quoted article is full of lies and understatements meant to serve as an excuse vis-a-vis the cheated and neglected "Solidarnosc" extremists and all the remaining "sympathizers' of the American subversion policy. The above mentioned article ends with the following spectacular conclusion: According to one of the legends of the Second World War Churchill had resolved not to defend the Coventry Cathedral against the German raids to avoid revealing of the secret of the breaking of the German code. Perhaps 'Solidarnosc' played the role of the Coventry Cathedral in the cold war of the 1980's.

This is a false conclusion. It was the Polish nation that was meant to play this tragic role in the name of anti-communist crusade and American globalism.

"I know this article," stated Andrzej Kepinski. "It tried to convince the readers that no information coming from an agent could be made public in order not to expose and threaten him. It was also stated that there were many informers in "Solidarnosc."

A high-ranking official of the U.S. Government once again made fun out of the leadership of the former "Solidarnosc" and its clientele in Poland, answered Gen. Kiszczak. Let me recall that the said agent of the American intelligence service as early as November 8, 1981 was absolutely safe along with his family in the West.

The Americans did not have to conceal the fact that Kuklinski was their agent at all because at that time nothing threatened him. They had him in the United States and the Americans knew that he was completely "burnt" in Poland and that the Polish authorities were fully aware of what had happened.

"What was done after the case of the escape of the agent you mentioned was analysed?" asked Kepinski.

In this situation the already existant plans and preparations were once again thoroughly checked, up-dated and appropriately altered. We did not let ourselves be disoriented and paralyzed. All variants of special activities were from the beginning safeguarded by a basic reservation, namely that it was necessary to act in a way as not to shed any Polish blood. The social and moral costs of the indispensable martial law operation had to be brought down to the minimum. One should, however, understand that preparations which would enable the introduction of martial law, if that were the decision, were one thing and making such a decision was another thing. To the last moment the political authorities, by warning and calling for sobering up, tried to avoid the last resort.

'SENIOR' OFFICIAL ARRESTED IN BUJAK CASE

NC081116 Paris AFP in English 1113 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 8 (AFP) -- Police have arrested a senior Foreign Ministry official whose daughter owned an apartment in which Solidarity underground leader Zbigniew Bujak was hiding when arrested on May 31, reliable sources said here Sunday. Zbigniew Wroniak, assistant director of the ministry's Administration and Finance Department, was arrested at the ministry, the same day as police raided the flat where Mr. Bujak was hiding, the sources said.

The Polish authorities refused to confirm or deny the official's arrest. Mr. Wroniak's office said he was "on holiday."

Mr. Bujak was head of Solidarity's underground TKK (Temporary Coordinating Committee.)

'TEXT' OF PZPR DRAFT DOCUMENTS RESOLUTION

LD071816 PAP in English 1650 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 7 -- Following is the text of the PUWP CC resolution on draft documents for the tenth congress of the party to be held later this month:

1. The CC adopts and directs to the delegates to the tenth congress of the PUWP the draft "programme of the Polish United Workers' party."

2. The CC approves and submits for congress discussion the "Report on the Work of the Central Committee and Implementation of the Resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PUWP."

3. The CC has examined the proposed additions and amendments to the PUWP statute and the party's internal "Regulations of Election of Delegates, Authorities and Control Organs Inside the PUWP," and directs them to the delegates to the tenth congress.

4. The CC submits for discussion at the tenth congress "Report by the PUWP Central Audit Commission for the Period from the Ninth Till Tenth Congresses," "Report by the PUWP Central (Internal) Party Control Commission" for the same period, and "Report by the Commission for Appeals of the Ninth Congress."

5. The CC approves the highlights of the CC report for the tenth congress.

LEBANESE LEADER VISITS FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

Talks Begin

AU061933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/6/1986 -- Friday, June 6 official talks started between President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Amin al-Jumayyil, President of the Republic of Lebanon.

President Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed most cordially the Romanian visit of the Lebanese head of state, expressing the belief that the new summit dialogue would contribute to a further development of the relations between Romania and Lebanon in the political, economic and cultural planes as well as in other spheres of activity.

President Amin al-Jumayyil warmly thanked for the invitation and the chance given him to visit Romania, to meet and talk with President Nicolae Ceausescu on matters of joint interest.

During the talks the sides highlighted the good relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Lebanon, the possibilities at hand for expanding and diversifying on multiple planes these relations in the interest and to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

The sides also looked into problems of the Middle East situation. President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted Romania's principled, constructive stance on a global, political settlement of the Middle East situation, on the setting in of a joint and lasting peace in the region. The Romanian head of state laid stress on the need to organize an international conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all the interested states, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization, for a solution to ensure Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination -- the setting up of an independent state of their own -- and at the same time to ensure the integrity and security of all the states in the zone.

President Amin al-Jumayyil presented the latest developments in Lebanon and the efforts deployed to achieve national reconciliation. Appreciating Romania's contribution to solving the problems in the Middle East and Lebanon, President Amin al-Jumayyil expressed his hope that in future Romania would support the cause of the Lebanese people in view of materializing its aspirations after peace and freedom.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the importance of strengthening the unity of all the political and social forces in Lebanon, and of attaining, by way of negotiations, a wide reconciliation and collaboration among them in view of ensuring national independence and sovereignty, the territorial integrity, the reconstruction of the homeland, peace and quiet in that country.

In the spirit of Romania's constant policy of respect for the national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, noninterference in the domestic affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of force and of the threat of force, President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted his country's solidarity with the cause of the Lebanese people in view of ensuring Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity.

The talks proceed in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding.

Awards Exchanged

AU061850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/6/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu handed over to President Amin al-Jumayyil the high order "The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania", first class, with sash, in a ceremony held on June 6, in the afternoon, at the State Council Palace in Bucharest. In turn, President Amin al-Jumayyil handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu the highest distinction of the Lebanese republic, "The Lebanese Merit", an extraordinary grade, as an expression of the profound consideration for the Romanian head of state's personality, as well as of the friendship between the two countries and peoples.

Handing over the high order of the Socialist Republic of Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: I am handing you the highest order, "The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania", first class with sash, as an expression of the good relations between our peoples and countries and also as a high appreciation of your activity at the service of Lebanon, of the Lebanese people's independence and unity. I would like this distinction to be a symbol of the friendship and continued development of the relations between our peoples and countries, a symbol of bilateral collaboration but also of the collaboration in the struggle for a policy of peace, collaboration among all nations of the world, relying upon the principles of equality, observance of national independence and sovereignty.

Thanking, President Amin al-Jumayyil said: This high decoration you gave to me fits in the context of the close friendship between Romania and Lebanon. These relations have developed very much and expanded to many domains. They are an expression of the fine rapport between us. Underscoring the progress made in the development of the Romanian-Lebanese relations on a political, economic, cultural plane and other domains of activity, the Lebanese President showed: These relations have always been very sound and no shadow ever came between our two countries. We are proud that Romania and Lebanon struggle together for independence, sovereignty and for safeguarding people's freedom.

Talks End

AU071613 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1506 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/6/1986 -- The official talks concluded on June 7 between President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania and President Amin al-Jumayyil of the Republic of Lebanon. The last round of talks was devoted to the further analysis of problems related to the development of the bilateral relations as well as of aspects of the international political activity.

The two presidents expressed satisfaction at the results of the visit, of the talks conducted these days, at the understandings reached during the Romanian-Lebanese summit dialogue. It was stressed that the visit and talks disclosed the existence of real possibilities for the amplification and diversification of the collaboration between the two countries -- on political, economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other planes -- to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity.

Likewise, the confidence was expressed that, in the spirit of the discussions conducted, Romania and Lebanon would collaborate ever more actively in the world arena, together with other states in the struggle for disarmament and peace, for a constructive, peaceful settlement of the complex issues facing mankind, for a climate of understanding and broad international collaboration.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Amin al-Jumayyil expressed their wish to further the summit dialogue, emphasizing its important role in the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

The president of the Republic of Lebanon heartily thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the warm reception and hospitality extended to him during his stay in Romania, for the schedule arranged for him. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, mutual understanding and esteem. The results of the visit were recorded in a communique.

[Kuwait KUNA in English at 1915 GMT on 7 June notes: Well-informed sources added that Al-Jumayyil has asked Ceausescu to convey a written message to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev asking Moscow to play a greater role in ending civil strife in war-torn Lebanon. Ceausescu will be meeting Gorbachev in Budapest on Wednesday at the summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact alliance. The sources, who refused to disclose their identity, said that Al-Jumayyil wants Soviet or East European forces to share in peacekeeping forces in Lebanon and to maintain good relations with East Bloc countries to balance relations with the West. The president is apparently hopeful that Moscow would pressure concerned parties in the region to accept Lebanon legitimacy.]

Dinner Toasts Exchanged

AU071328 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0738 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/6/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania gave an official dinner at the Palace of the State Council on Friday in honour of President Amin al-Jumayyil of the Lebanese Republic.

The dinner was attended by full and alternate members of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, members of the State Council and of the Government. During the dinner which passed in a cordial atmosphere President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Amin al-Jumayyil proposed toasts which were followed with special interest.

Ceausescu Sees Off Al-Jumayyil

AU071324 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0957 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/6/1986 -- The president of the Republic of Lebanon, Amin al-Jumayyil, concluded on June 7 the visit he paid to Romania at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Through its results, the new Romanian-Lebanese summit dialogue goes down as an important moment in the chronicle of the friendship and cooperation links between the two countries, as a remarkable contribution to the development of the ties between Romania and Lebanon, for the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of detente, peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

The ceremony of the departure of the Lebanese head of state took place at the Palace of the Republic. A military guard presented arms. The national anthems of the Republic of Lebanon and the Socialist Republic of Romania were played. The two presidents reviewed the guard of honour. The distinguished guest took leave of the Romanian officials. President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Amin al-Jumayyil shook hands and warmly embraced each other.

A group of Romanian young pioneers gave flowers to the two heads of state. From the Palace of the Republic the distinguished Lebanese guest headed for Otopeni Airport from where the presidential plane took off.

Al-Jumayyil Visits Constanta

AU081623 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1605 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/6/1986 -- After the conclusion of his official visit to Romania, on his way home, President Amin al-Jumayyil of the Republic of Lebanon paid a visit to Constanta County. The distinguished guest was accompanied by Petru Enache, vice-president of the State Council.

Saturday and Sunday the Lebanese President and the officials accompanying him paid visits to the resorts on the Black Sea coast, to economic units and the Danube-Black Sea Canal. The Lebanese guest was highly appreciative of the Romanian people's achievements, of the way in which the resorts on Romanian littoral were designed and built, and noted the importance of the Danube-Black Sea Canal on a national and international plane.

On Sunday afternoon the president of the Republic of Lebanon, Amin al-Jumayyil, left Romania.

IRAQI PRIME MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

Ceausescu Meets With 'Aziz

AU071627 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1512 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/6/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania received on June 7 Tariq 'Azia, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq, now on an official visit to Romania.

The guest conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn a warm salute and cordial wishes of good health and personal happiness, of progress and welfare to the friendly Romanian people.

The Romanian head of state addressed the Iraqi president a warm salute and best wishes of good health and happiness, and the friendly Iraqi people wishes of peace and prosperity.

During the interview they placed emphasis on the friendly Romanian-Iraqi relations that recorded in recent years a positive course on multiple planes. The wish was expressed to further expand and consolidate the collaboration between the two countries, especially in economy. It was assessed that the broad promotion of the collaboration between Romania and Iraq both bilaterally and in international life was in the interests of both countries and peoples, of the general cause of peace, independent development and cooperation among nations.

Approached were also questions regarding the Middle East situation as well as other aspects of the international political life. President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the need for intensifying the political-diplomatic activity, for promoting new initiatives with a view to achieving a global, just and durable settlement of the Middle East situation and the establishment of lasting peace in the region.

President Nicolae Ceausecsu reiterated Romania's position firmly in support of the cessation of the military conflict between Iran and Iraq, for the renunciation of any military action and a passage to the settlement of the issues between the two states by negotiations, which is beneficial to the two countries and people, to the cause of peace and stability in the region and the world over. Stressing that the Middle East issues must be regarded in the general context of the international situation which keeps being dramatic, the Romanian head of state pointed out that everything necessary had to be done for the halting of the arms race, for disarmament, nuclear above all, for the peaceful settlement of all inter-state conflicts, for the establishment of a climate of detente, security, understanding and cooperation in the world.

They highlighted during the talks the importance of deploying steady efforts for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of the new world economic order to ensure the faster progress of all states, especially of the developing countries, as well as a broad international collaboration, in the spirit of equality and mutual advantages. They stressed the role and incumbent upon the small and medium-sized states, the developing and non-aligned countries in the settlement of the complex issues facing mankind.

Ilie Vaduva, Romanian foreign minister, attended the interview that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Official Talks Held

AU081641 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1550 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/6/1986 -- Between June 6 and 8 the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Iraqi Republic, Tariq 'Aziz, paid an official visit to Romania. The guest was received by President Nicolae Ceausescu and conducted official talks with Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva.

During the official talks with the Romanian minister satisfaction was underlined for the ascending course of freindly relations between Nicolae Ceausescu and Saddam Husayn in the expansion and deepening of cooperation between the two countries and people both bilaterally and internationally. In that framework, the joint wish was underscored to further act most resolutely for the development of collaboration in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other domains of mutual concern.. Special stress was laid on the necessity of identifying new ways and means of increasing commercial exchanges and expanding economic cooperation in harmony with the possibilities offered by the two countries' economies.

Current international issues were approached with emphasis on the concern over the particularly tense world situation, on the fact that the halting of the arms race, of the nuclear one first and foremost, and the ensurance of peace, security and peaceful cooperation among nations were fundamental problems of our days. The need was underscored for the resolution of all interstate conflicts and disputed issues by political and peaceful means, by way of negotiations. The need was stressed to take firm action for the eradication of underdevelopment, the finding of a solution to the serious economic problems facing the developing countries, external debts included, for the establishment of a new international economic order. During the talks the necessity was also underlined that the small and medium-sized countries, the developing and non-aligned ones should play a growing role in the settlement of the major pbolems confronting present-day mankind. In the context, stress was laid on the special importance the two governments attach to the eighth non-aligned summit in Harare, September 1986. Satisfaction was expressed at the Romanian-Iraqi cooperation in the international arena as well as the wish to boost it at the U.N., within the group of 77, the non-aligned movement and in other international fora.

OCOKOLJIC VIEWS U.S.-USSR SALT DISAGREEMENTS

AU071824 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Stanislav Ocokoljic "Military Commentary"]

[Text] There is no doubt that SALT I and SALT II agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union on strategic nuclear weapons had a number of serious shortcomings. SALT I, for instance, bans the production of new anti-missile ballistic defense systems, but not research. SALT II limits the number of launchers, but not the number of nuclear warhead or aircraft bombs. It bans the installation of more than one new offensive system, but does not set any limit to the improvement of the existing systems. It also leaves other possibilities for different interpretations.

That both sides amply exploited these shortcomings is shown by the fact that the state of the offensive and defensive weapons is not anywhere near the state of 1972 and 1979, when the agreements were signed. In the meantime, research was carried out in new weapons, systems to destroy satellites were developed, new nuclear missile submarines were introduced, as well as new land and submarine missiles with multiple warheads, medium-range missiles, and reconaissance and command systems.

From 1980 until 1985, the overall number of nuclear bombs and missile warheads increased from 15,779 to 20,364, although the number of launchers on both sides remained within the agreed limits.

These agreements were nevertheless a significant prerequisite for mutual control and for bridling an uncontrolled nuclear race, as well as a foundation for new steps in preventing a general nuclear danger. Had there been a desire on both sides to respect them strictly, such as they are, it would have been a foundation for a sufficient level of mutual trust. But the numerous cases of flouting these agreements, regardless of whether they were assessed as petty or major attempts at disturbing the equilibrium, were used as a cause of cooling and aggravating the relations.

As early as 1984, the Soviet Government sent a memorandum to the U.S. Government citing ten specific violations of the agreements. At the same time, the White House informed its congress about nine Soviet violations. In a standing joint consultative commission, which has been working since 1972, mutual accusations about the agreements not being respected have been regularly exchanged and rejected twice a year.

It could not be said that more significant violations of the agreements have taken place since the beginning of 1986, for one has known for a long time about new missiles, bombers, submarines, radar, and star wars. Likewise, none of the announced new weapons can provoke an essential change in the military relationship of forces in the near future. It does seem that some other reasons are behind the present American raising of the temperature and the soviet acceptance of a verbal duel about the further validity of SALT I and SALT II should not these reasons be looked for, above all, in the striving of the military circles to keep the relations between the two superpowers, as well as the overall international relations, under a direct control of the newly strengthened military strategic factors in order to prevent the more and more pronounced tendencies of stressing the major role by other factors that can ensure a true and secure peace to the world without the shadow of fear from the nuclear apocalypse.

HASANI PRAISES ARMY EXERCISE, DEFENSE READINESS

LD062149 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Banja Luka, 6 Jun -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, member of the Presidency; Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; and Munir Mesihovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, attended today, in the framework of regular military instruction, an exercise of the members of the Yugoslav People's Army, the Territorial Defense, and units of civil protection in the area of Banjaluka.

Carrying out the activities envisaged in this exercise, the participants demonstrated a high degree of instruction, physical readiness, and capability to operate in complex military situations. With their commitment, flexibility, and expertise in handling modern arms and technical operations, soldiers and officers of the Armed Forces, members of the units of civil protection, public and state security and organs of sociopolitical communities and organizations showed in practice that they have successfully mastered the appropriate operations and methods which conditions of war demand.

The coordination and cooperation of the units, commands and headquarters of the Armed Forces with the sociopolitical communities and organizations and with the population in all forms of armed resistance gained full expression.

Like many exercises hitherto, in which the military training and powerful moral-political unity gained expression, this one also highlighted the initiative and commitment of the people and their readiness to carry out, to the best of their ability, the military tasks set and thus demonstrate in them the level of instruction achieved. The responsibility vis a vis the tasks in the field of defense was expressed, in particular, in the mass response not only of those doing their military service but also by the participation of a large number of citizens in various tasks.

This kind of test of the military preparedness of all components of the system of All-People's Defense and social self-protection also gave answers to some questions which relate to the functioning of the sociopolitical and economic system in conditions of war. This was expressed, in particular, during the conduct of operations on temporarily occupied territory, where the synchronization of all the forms of combat and resistance of the Armed Forces and the population was demonstrated.

At the end of the exercise, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Admiral of the Fleet Banko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, talked with soldiers and officers participating in the exercises. Praising the participants in the exercises, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, said among other things:

We are leaving this exercise with the impression that our armed forces have become a match for all tests which an aggressor can impose on them and also that the military leaderships of the sociopolitical communities and organizations are capable of carrying out key tasks even in the most difficult conditions. Overall, we can say that the exercise has confirmed the high level of capability of our system of All-People's defense and social self-protection for effective functioning in an all-people's defensive war, and it guarantees the successful defense of our freedom, independence, and territorial integrity.

As a result, we will resolutely coninue to develop the conception of All-People's Defense and social self-protection which was created by Comrade Tito. It is clear to us, and it must also be clear to a possible aggressor, that no kind of difficulties will make us hesitate and turn away from Tito's road. The presence in the exercise of members of the Supreme Command and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Hasani went on, enables us to comprehend, in direct contacts and in practice, the problems and needs of the further construction and development of the Armed Forces, the perfection of the conception of All-People's Defense, and the preparations of the whole population for defense.

Our highest state leadership is determined to continue the process of modernizing the armed forces and will not allow any major lagging to occur in this respect in relation to the situation imposed on us by military considerations -- this, of course, in the framework permitted us by current material and financial possibilities and by the overall economic situation, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, concluded.

MIKULIC HINTS ON GREATER LAND MAXIMUM FOR FARMERS

LD062308 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1510 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Bjelovar, June 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Premier Branko Mikulic today indicated the possibility of a higher land maximum for individual farmers in Yugoslavia.

The set maximum of land an individual farmer can own has not been changed for forty years, and stands at 10 hectares, except in the mountainous areas where it ranges between 10 and 20 hectares.

As much as 83 percent of arable land in Yugoslavia being privately owned, the raising of the private sector's production is viewed as a prerequisite of a further development of the agro-industrial sector, self-sufficiency in food and higher food exports.

Speaking in Bjelovar, Republic of Croatia, where awards were presented to farmers who have achieved record yields, Federal Premier Mikulic indicated that a higher land maximum was possible but only for individual farmers who are strictly and successfully engaged in agriculture.

Yugoslav Federal Premier Mikulic said his month-old government would devote special attention to stimulating agricultural production in the private sector, with focus, among other things, on the cooperative organization of individual farmers, and their associations.

The agriculture's individual sector records 25 percent to 50 percent lower yields than the social sector, although the latter accounts for only 17 percent of the total arable land in Yugoslavia. The social sector boasts as much as over 50 percent of market surpluses.

The total output of the agriculture's social sector increased 11 times in the 1954-1985 period, and the individual sector's only 1.5 times.

Less than 20 percent of the Yugoslav population are engaged in agriculture, on two-thirds less than forty years ago, when the figure stood at 78 percent.

Yugoslavia records an average annual crop of 10 million tonnes of maize, which makes it Europe's third biggest maize producer behind France and Romania, and 5 million tonnes of wheat.

Last year, food exports brought in about 900 million dollars in foreign revenues.

Outlines Agricultural Tasks

LD061349 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1001 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Bjelovar, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic congratulated the record holders and expressed his wish that in future there should be as many such workers as possible. This will stimulate the growth of agricultural production and contribute to realizing the policy of economic stabilization.

Mikulic went on to say that in order to realize the tasks established by the SFRY's stabilization program and the social plan for the current medium-term period in the area of agriculture, in the coming period we shall also devote particular attention to developing and associating farmers into cooperatives, and to creating conditions for as many farmers as possible to join the process of developing self-management.

Mikulic recalled that the greatest potential of our agricultural production is in the farmers' ownership but it is not sufficiently used. It is left to us to jointly seek the best methods to realize highly productive and profitable production, the president of the Federal Executive Council added. It is true that for a long time we have not undertaken appropriate measures to motivate farmers, in particular young people, to tie up their future with the village and agriculture. That is why the farmers themselves justly point out that in order to increase agricultural production, and slow down the migration from villages into towns and increase employment, it is necessary to ensure that farmers are economically motivated, their prodution and marketing is ensured as well as stable conditions for economic activity.

Compared with the prewar period, our total agricultural production in the postwar period has increased by almost three times, but the results achieved on farmers' estates are a distant cry from the real possibilities and available materials. And what the real possibilities for increasing production can be is shown by the results achieved by our farmers who took part in a competition for high yield crops and more productive work in agriculture. Your results are often higher than in socially owned farms, while some of them are at the level of the top world results, Mikulic said. However, he went on to say, we still cannot be satisfied either with the extent of the cooperation or the number of competitors. In certain areas of our country competition and a movement for increasing crops and more productive work in agriculture production on farmers' estates is spreading very slowly and there is no justification for it.

Mikulic sees the reasons for this sitution in the lack of appropriate organization by farmers. The number of agricutural cooperatives and basic organizations of associated labor of contract farmers, or their skills, he added, are not adequate for the farms, or the demands of modern highly productive production.

We do not have expertise in dealing with more intensive work in developing agriculture and the village, nor is the quality of it appropriate. Mikulic illustrated this statement by the fact that in Yugoslavia only half the total number farms are included in organized social production. The organization of individual lines of production through the so-called reproductive wholes varies from region to region and is different in different types of production. In our country there are only 2,165 agricultural cooperatives and organizations of contract farmers though we have 24,000 villages and 9,000 local communities of the village type.

Besides, according to Mikulic, as a rule cooperatives are materially and technologically badly equipped while their cadre is badly trained. On the average, cooperative agricultural organizations employ one agricultural expert. Cooperatives are also unevenly located in certain areas -- the lowest number are in the hills and mountain areas. Because of inappropriate organization in some areas one agricultural cooperative covers 50 or more villages even entire municipalities.

Branko Mikulic then went on to say that in the coming period greater attention will be devoted to forming new cooperative organizations and other forms of association which farmers choose according to their own interests. The readiness and interest of farmers to associate, he stressed, are undeniable and evident. These interests correspond to the interests of our society to increase total agricultural production with as little investment as possible and as quickly as possible. Therefore it is necessary to start resolutely breaking down bureaucratic resistances to cooperatives and any other organizations of farmers aiming at higher and more profitable production.

To achieve results which will satisfy us, it is not enough to just give verbal support to the farmers initiatives for forming agricultural cooperatives, rather, it is necessary to ensure the required conditions for the newly formed cooperatives to consolidate themselves independently, with respect to their organization and economy. Primarily, they should carry out tasks for which they were formed; that is, become proponents of developing self-managment and farmers' production rather than village shops, the president of the Federal Executive Council said.

The establishment of agricultural cooperatives, he went on to say, is particularly significant for developing the village and for decreasing differences between the village and the town. Small businesses and other acitvities could also successfully develop as part of agricultural cooperatives of the general type, and this will have a positive effect on the increase of employment, farmers' income, as well as on mixed farmers' estates and village areas as a whole.

According to him agro-industrial combines should play an indispensable role in organizing farmers into cooperatives or other groups.

With the stabilization program we have decided in favor of the orientation that agriculture in the economic system and in the economic policy should be given the same treatment as other economic activities. We shall gradually turn this into practice. We shall make efforts towards affirming and creating the constitutional orientation that the farmer's individual labor is the constituent part of entire socialist labor, and their associating and linking.

As soon as possible, we shall start drawing up priorities for developing agriculture in the next period -- up to the year of 2000 -- and realistically assess the possibilities of investing in agriculture. We shall adopt appropriate economic-systemic solutions and measures of the economic policy which will stimulate the development of agriculture in the desired direction. Also, Mikulic said, we shall take concrete steps to increase arable lands of those households which tie their destiny to land tillage and which are doing it successfully. This presupposes that the land maximum should be treated from the point of labor-production and not just as a form of property, and that by consolidating small plots and other measures, conditions for modern agricultural production should be created. And this should be on the basis that land, as a common asset of general interese, is used rationally and belongs to the individual who tills it.

We shall direct all our forces toward making greater use of internal reserves, primarily relying on our own forces. This demands greater and better use of the achievements of science and modern technology and an examination of all possibilities for introducing a second harvest as the main factor in increasing total agricultural production, particularly of food. Far more attention should also be devoted to the development of saving and credit services and farmers' saving -- in the conditions of limited accumulation -- and the assets collected in this way should be directed to developing agricultural production, primarily food production, Branko Mikulic said speaking to record holders of agricultural production.

MODERNIZATION OF BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA SECURITY

LD062150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1742 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, according to reports, has approved a draft program of modernization of the state and public security service for the 1986-1990 period, with a draft law on the earmarking of funds for the financing of this program. The program is based on the principle that the modernization of the organs of internal affairs as specialist organs in the system of social self-protection, in addition to permanent organizational and cadre training, is one of the indispensible conditions for the successful and effective execution of their fundamental tasks: The protection of the system as it is laid down in the Constitution, is fundamental for the protection of the security of our people and their material goods as well as other basic values in our socialist society.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY HOLDS 7 JUNE SESSION

LD071634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 7 Jun 996

[Text] PRISTINA, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, at today's session, adopted its operative program for the implementation of measures and actions which originate from the conclusions of the joint session of the Presidency of the SFRY and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee held on 5 March this year. According to reports, the Presidency assessed that it has been engaged in implementing consistently the conclusions of the Presidency and the Presidium to stimulate and build up the responsibility and efficiency of all social subjects and the organs of control, to fully realize the equality of the nations and nationalities and strengthen brotherhood and unity and mutual trust.

The Presidency has also been involved in the suppression of Albania nationalism and irredentism and Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism, the strengthening of the constitutionality and legality, efficiency and responsibility of the organs and other institutions of the political system of socialist self-management, as well as the prevention of the emigration of the Serbs, and Monetnegrins. It was pointed out, however that despite their results, the political-security situation in this province continues to be burdened by the operation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and other nationalisms, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, the complex problems of socio-economic development -- particularly the problem of unemployment. The inefficiency of individual organs and institutions and various other antisocialist and anti-selfmanagement phenomena.

Most of the tasks in the adopted operative program, it says in a communique from the session, are a continuation of the actions taken so far to fully stabilize the situation in the province, but it is necessary to further intensify the activity of all the subjective forces and state organs in the municipalities and the province. The presidency concluded that all the organs, organizations and institutions in the province, such as the educational, cultural and scientific ones, should set about immediately, efficiently and with full responsibility putting life into the adopted conclusions and operative program of the Kosovo Presidency.

The Presidency also considered the functions of the current organization of the service of public security in the province as well as some cadre questions within its authority.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES SECURITY IN KOSOVO

AU06155 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The session of the Serbian Presidency was held today in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Ivan Stambolic. The Presidency and Presidium and by the LCY Central Committee about the current political security situation in Kosovo.

The importance of the measures and actions undertaken by the responsibile state administration organs and self-management institutions for securing full freedom, security, and equality of all working people and citizens in Kosovo is exceptional, it was stated at the session. In considering the needs for more consistent realization of the political platform for the action of the federal, republican and Kosovo organs and organizations in achieving measure needed for the change of the situation in the province, the Presidency established concrete measures, appointed those who should carry them out, these measures, and set the time by which they should be implemented. The statement issued by the Seriban Presidency also points out the concrete responsibility of all organs in the implementation of their part of responsibilities.